voice of 1720:
"Two pairs of large brass sliding candlesticks, about 4 shillings a pair.
"Two pairs of large brass candlesticks, not sliding, of the newest pattern, 5 or 6 shillings a pair," Candlesticks and snuffers were found in every Colonial house, the latter called by various names,

ANCIENT LAMP.

the word "snit" being the most curious. It is from the old English word anyten (to blow out) and was originally a verb (to snite the candle, or to put it out). In an old inventory of 1763 appears, says Alice Morse Earle, this curious entry: "One

## "Pure and Sure."

PRINCESS GOWN OF DULL WHITE SATIN, WITH SEED PEARL EMBROIDERY.

ries; they mix with the unregenerate in their entertainments, while their charity is not more pro-nounced, nor are their lives apparently lived on any higher plane than are those of the people they

It takes little to make us poor mortals self-satisfied and self-sufficient, and in our assumed right-eousness we forget that it was the publican who went down to his house justified, rather than the Pharisce, who felt that he needed no repentance. INFLUENCE OF SUMMER PEOPLE.

People who live on the seacoast, in villages that are overrun every summer by the crowds of wealthier residents from the clies, seeking health and recreation, are little affected by the manners and costumes of the strangers, whom they do not and costumes of the state of th race apart, created, as far as the resident population is concerned, for the sole purpose of replenish-ing their exchequers by purchasing their produce or boarding in their farmhouses.

has departed, the natives resume their normal condition, in nowise changed by the yearly contact with the outside world, and not in the least envying or imitating the new methods of living, which to tell the truth, they do not consider particularly

desirable. "I never felt how extraordinary, not to say in decent, some of our habits must appear to accustomed eyes," said a fashionable New-York woman. who had a seaside cottage on the Maine coast, "until the other evening, when Farmer Hayseed came to see my husband on some business connected with the village. It was a subject on which I was rather interested, and I went into the library where they were sitting, to hear about it. I hap pened to be in full dinner dress, as we had some pened to be in full diffiner dress, as we had some people stopping with us, and for the first time in my life I felt unpleasantly conscious of my bared neck and arms. The expression on Farmer H.'s face of amazement and a sort of horror made me suddenly aware that probably for the first time in his life he beheld a woman dressed, or rather undressed, for the evening, and after his first startled glance he kept both face and eyes averted, as if I were too dreadful even to look at. sure you I felt most uncomfortable, and after few minutes' endurance of the situation I literally fled, feeling that I had forfeited Farmer Hayseed's

WHERE CONTRASTS ARE SHARP.

Among the gay booths and gaudy shows of a bazaar given for the benefit of the Red Cross not long since, a most pathetic little reminder of what all the extravagant gayery and apparent folly stood for was an equipped cot for the hospitais, in charge of a Red Cross nurse, who explained its conveniences to passers-by. What suffering, what endurance, what heartrending sorrow that piteous little narrow bed represented!

Three hundred more cots needed immediately at Camp Wikoff," said the morning papers. Fancy what that means! Three hundred more wounded exhausted, fever-stricken soldiers, our sons, brothers, husbands, friends. No wonder the tears came unbidden to our eyes as we looked at the came unbidden to our eyes as we looked at the grim little pallet, the skeleton at the feast which signified so much! To think that anything like this represents luxury to our brave soldiers, who with aching limbs have lain on the bare ground, unprovided for, because "some one had blundered." "This cot is arranged just as it is in the hospital," explained the nurse in charge, in a business-like way; "this is the plate, mug, knife, fork and spoon for the patient. The bed is of canvas, covered with a cotton pad. Over this is an india-rubber sheet, then two cotton sheets and a blanket. The surgical sheet you see is folded in half, so that it can be easily removed after an operation." "Mamma, come and see the nigger minstrels,"

## IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR

No matter what the color or milition of your HAID

condition of your HAIR-streaky, BLEACHED or GRAY-it can be made beautiful, glossy and natural by one application of

THE IMPERIAL HAIR REGENERATOR. It is clean, odorless, lasting, does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it; neither does curling nor crimping. Incomparable for the BEARD on account of its cleanliness and durability. Seven colors cover all shades. Price, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

We make applications a specialty and assure privacy. Samples of bair colored free of charge.

FACIAL MASSAGE BY EXPERTS. 292 5TH AVE., Bet, 30th and 31st Sts. (Take Elevator.)

RIDING HABITS.

GLASSMAN, LADIES' TAILOR: Progress Riding Habit;
most safety riding habit ever made.

J. GLASSMAN, 421 5th Av., New York.

SOME WAYS OF THE WORLD.

THE MODERN CLASSES OF PHARISEES AND PUBLICANS.

EFFECTS OF ULTRA-CIVILIZATION ON INHABITANTS OF COUNTRY PLACES—PATHOS

AMID THE WILDEST GAYETY.

In contradistinction to the "wholly worldlies" there are the "worldly holles," who form a distinct type of person in fashionable life. One may be called the Pharisee of our time, who, like the prototype in the days of Christ, says long prayers and figuratively speaking, makes broad his phylacteries, and who congratulates himself that he "is not as other men are."

Just in what way he differs from the publicans and sinners, however, it is hard for an outsider to see, except for certain cast-iron rules respecting church and Sunday observances, and the self-satisfaction that is so evident. People who are of this faction that is so evident expected the proposed that the vice and the proposed with a proposed the proposed with a proposed the proposed that the vice and the prop

A FANCY WORKBAG.

A suitable workbag has become as much a part of the summer toilet as any other accessory, and when in use should accord with the costame worn. This necessitates at least two or three of these pretty receptacles for knitting or fancy work, and there is a mild rivary among their owners as to who shall possess the most effective one. The ac-



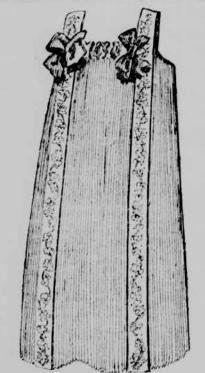
A FAMILY WORKBAG.

ompanying model is tresh from Paris, and is unusually pretty.

The bag is made of heavy putty-colored satin, on which is realistically embroidered a spray of purple and red fuchslas, with their leaves, an artificial bunch of the same flowers, exactly matching the others, being fastened at the left side of the bag at the opening. The ruffle and strings are of changeable taffeta, combining the colors of the flowers and leaves.

A CHILD'S DAINTY DRESS.

Prettier than any other fancy-work for young mothers are the dainty garments for their little ones which cannot now be too elaborate with



CHILD'S ACCORDION-PLEATED CHINA SILK DRESS.

shows a charming little frock for a child of three, to wear over a guimpe. It is made of white or colored accordion-pleated china silk, the bretelles at the sides being embroidered by hand on satin of the same shade.

FOR A WOMAN'S TOILET.

Every woman nowadays has a kimona, or Japanese wrapper, and nothing could be prettier in the way of a negligée than one of these becoming gar-ments, which may be bought for \$1 or \$100 at the Oriental shops. They are made of stamped cheese-

cloth or of the most elaborately embroidered satin. It is needless to mention, however, that our women are not strictly Japanese in their adaptation of these picturesque gowns, the conventional native method of wearing them being next to the skin, and underclothes being deemed entirely superfluous. An amusing story was related in Washington of the wife of a high Chinese official who, desirous, as they all are, to adopt the European costume which destroys so entirely the attractive picturesqueness of the Orientals, went to a fashionable dressmaker to order an outfit.

"You will have to take off your gown, madam," "You will have to take off your gown, madam," and the dressmaker, through the woman interpreter who was with the Elustrious and high-born chinese grandiselma, "so that I can take your measurements correctly."

The request was translated. Her Highness smiled assent; another of her attendants approached, undid the intricate knotting of the broad "obl," or sash, which confined her kimona. The Chinese woman gave herself a little shake, and down fell the garment, leaving madame as God made her, standing quite innocently and as a matter of course to be measured for the garments of the new civilization!

When it is cold a Japanese or Chinese woman strong tile tile cold and papenese or Chinese woman strong tiles.

standing queen course to be measured for the garments of the new civilization!

When it is cold a Japonese or Chinese woman simply piles on more kimonas until the required warmth is obtained, never seeming to realize how much more comfortably the required result may be obtained by a woollen undervest.

TRIBUNE Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
That he result of the you alone
Pass it on the your alone
Let it travel down the years.
Let it wipe another's tears.
Till in heaven the deed appears
Pass it on. GOOD CHEER.

"And the work of righteousness shall be peace and the effect of righteousness, quietness and con-tentment forever. And my people shall abide in peaceable habitations and in sure dwellings and in quiet resting places."—(Isalah xxxii, 17. PEACE

President-General of the T. S. S.: Your letter advising me of my appointment as president of the Rhode Island Branch of Sunshine has reached

me. I thank you for your kindness in selecting me. I thank you for your kindness in selecting me as representative in this State. I will endeaver to fatthfully perform such duties as present themselves. I will end soon a list of names of the members I get, and I promise to do my utmost to find good workers, and promote the interests of the society in every way possible.

I am gaining in health, and hope for renewed strength as the months go by Yours truly.

MATTIE E. GAMMONS, Auburn, R. I.

In view of the recent naval parade, the following peem, written for the T. S. S. column by Louise Palmer Smith, is opportune:

WHEN THE FLEET CAME HOME. Whence comes this mighty band Up freedom's waterway? These solemn ships of gray. These men in white array?

Behind them allence iles! The screaming shot and shell That wrought their victories Rent forth men's souls as well.

In mist and sadness stand, Great goddess of the bay, Yet proud within thy hand Lift freedom's torch to-day,

Por past you sail the guns That thundered down the wreng And guard for coming suns The weak before the strong.

For one who died the death A thousand men shall rise, Secure in freedom's breath For manhood and the skies. Then to the heart of home Sail, gallant ships in gray. To greet you as you come Rejoicing fills the Bay.

please communicate with the office

Put on thy victory'
And swift on every title
Let glory's banner fly
The great White Squadron ride.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mort."
So leave the dead to fame.
Enough that on the page of deathless story.
Our hands shall write their name.
(Louise Paimer Smith. Any one destring "The American Messenger"

TREAT FOR EVANS CHILDREN. "Uncle Dan" and his wife provided a real good time last week for the children of the Evans ("ol.) branch. Twenty-two were gathered together in the grove, and had "a big freet," including sand wiches, leacream, cake and lemonade. The out-ing lasted all day, but "Uncle Itan" felt so ill that he was only able to remain at the place of festiv-ities a short time. He insisted on being taken to the grove, but the effort was too much for him, and again he is confined to the house.

President-General of the T. S. S.: The souvenir in the shape of the Shakespearian game came safely some time since, and was duly appreciated My family made the unanimous remark upon opening the package that it was "just what we wanted." It will furnish amusement and instruction for many a social gathering. Yours fraternally.

Middletown Springs, Vt.

SAY THE WORD. SAY THE WORD.

If you think a word will please,
Say it, if it be but true;
Words may give delight with case,
When no act is asked from you.
Words may often
Soothe and soften.
Glid a joy or heal a pain;
They are treasures
Yielding pleasures
It is wicked to retain;
by V. B. Adama. Selected by V. B. Adams.

A PRAYER. Not ease! I would not stoop so low to ask That this dull pain grow ever less and less, Until the hardship of my daily task No longer on my crippled life should press.

Not death! I would not leave, with coward feet, The hattle-field where He so bravely fought. Could I His tender eyes once dare to meet. If that first rapture were too dearly bought?

Nor do I pray that I may soon forget In some new joy the anguish of the old. Better drink deep of memory and regret, Than taste the draught that Lethe's cup may hold.

But strength I ask to bear the standard high He carried proudly and with faithful care, That, when the day shall come for me to die, It still may be, as now, unstained and fair, And grant me sympathy with others' pain, That so my own may serve its purpose best; That so my own may serve its purpose bes. Nor seek to shift its heavy lond again, Since thus I learn the need of all the rest. And faith to feel that He is with me still, Through stress of storm and wastes of weary

Way,
Guiding me ever by His wiser will
Up to the hilliop of some clearer day.
—(Boston Transcript. Selected for the T. S. S. by C. R. B.

The poem "Communion." that came without name, has been "passed on."

Mrs. Hattle Gulley, of Telluride, Col., has been made president of a T. S. S. branch in that place. Will "K. W. R.," of Merryall, Penn., please send Woman's Pages to Ruth Reid, King Piace, Hudson, Ohio?

President-General of the T. S. S.: Perhaps the President-General of the T. S. S.: Perhaps the accompanying original verses will be accepted as my initiation fee by the T. S. S., the work of which seems fully to justify its name. With best wishes for its continued success, I remain truly yours.

MARIE MERRICK,
No. 540 Greene-ave., Brooklyn.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

Upon the restless tide of life
A broken crust I cast, one day;
Ere long, and it had drifted off
Beyond my vision far away.

Lo. years had passed, and in my hand.
A large fair loaf was kinoly thrust,
And by a certain mystic sign
I knew it was the broken crust.
—(Marie Merrick.

Will Mrs. C. E. Brown, of No. 607 Clinton-ave., Albany, N. Y., please send the flower seeds to the following members, all of whom have gardens

of their own: Sunshine branch at the Andrews Homestead, at Sunshine branch at the Andrews Homestead, at Montague, Mass.; Mrs. Fred Whitmore, North Sunderland, Mass.; "Uncle Dan," president of the Evans (Col.) branch of the T. S. S.; Mrs. L. G. Norton, Etra P. O., Highistown, N. J.; Bertha Haas, Summit. N. J.; Kate Hawkins, Edson, Broome County, N. Y.; Mrs. Benjamin Brenton, Jamaica, Long Island; Mrs. M. Jelliffe, Somerville, N. J. Box 129, Mrs. Sarah Bodine, Hightstown, N. J.; Grace Huffsmith, Greeley, Col.; Mrs. C. E. Grant, West Front-st., Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. T. A. Morris, Box 45, Southport, Long Island; Miss. Mary Rankin, No. II Garrison-ava, Jersey City, M. J.

laid in the grease, the lighted end hanging over the side. A Phebe lamp resembled a Betty lamp, but had a shallow cup hanging beneath to catch the falling grease. With the many discomforts of the Colonists, this mode of lighting their dwellings was one of the most annoying, as the dim light strained their eyes and the smoke and smell of the grease were extremely unpleasant; if it had not been for the light from blazing logs on the ample hearth, the living room would indeed have been dim and dark.

EARLIEST KNOWN CANDLE.

The earliest known candle was the rushlight; the soaking, peeling and dipplut of the rushes into greaze was the first method of the candle-making industry. The next invention was the dipping of the wicks, made of loosely twisted cotton yarn, into pots of hot tallow. A yarn was cut into the desired lengths and fastened by the upper into the desired lengths and lastered pro-loop on sticks. These sticks were arranged grid-iron fashion across two beams, whose ends rested on carpenter's horses. Each stick held several lengths of candle-wicks, which were dipped into a great iron pot of melted tailow, the temperature being at a certain heat, warm enough to make the tailow adhere, but not so hot as to melt it. After each dipping the sticks were placed across the beams for the candles to cool. The dippings were repeated many times until the candles were the requisite thickness.

When candler of better shape were required, for parlor and dising-room lighting, the tallow was twelve candles, and as the Colonial housewife needs must dip her candles for kitchen and general uce, mould them for her parler and tollet table, with so much labor for so little light, it was ex-pedient that the "save all" or "candle wedge" was invented to preserve every vestice of the precious illamination. This "save all" was a little frame of pewter rings, with iron pins, by which our careful grandmothers saved the last bit of the valuable snit."

Snuffer boots or silces, snuffer trays and snuffer trays and snuffer trays and snuffer trays are all, was a little frame of the preventer rings, with iron plus, by which our careful grandmothers saved the last bit of the valuable light.

The fragrant bayberry furnished a pale green wax

snit."

Snuffer boots or silces, snuffer trays and snuffer stands were also used. Colonial lanterns, or "lantands were also used. Colonial lanterns, or "lantands with done tallow dip, giving a dim, uncertain light, behind offer paper, which was used as window-glass in the houses, and for "lanthorns," and yet as the Colonial farmer passed to and fro

CANDLE-BEAM.

that nice people put them out to have the incense from the expiring shuff."

The writer also stated that bayberry wax was a standard farm production wherever bayberries grew, and in New-England "bayberry taller" is still produced in simil quantities.

The growth of the sperm whale trade in 1836 and the consequent use of spermaced increased the facilities for illumination, but not till the middle of the following century did spermaceti lecense of common enough use to bring forth such notices as this in Colonial newspapers in 1749.

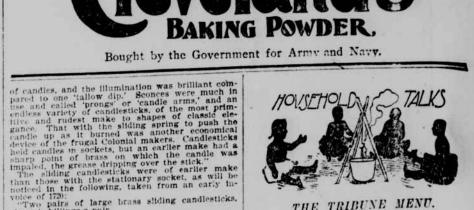
"Spermaceti candies exceed all others in beauty and sweetness of scent when extinguished. Dura-

CANDLE MOULDS.

tion more than double that of candles of equa size. Dimensions of flame near four times more Emitting a soft, easy, expanding light, bringing objects closer to the sight rather than causing the eye to trace after them, as all tailow candles do, from a constant dimness which they produce

ANCIENT SNUFFERS.

COLONIAL CANDLESTICKS, SNUFFERS AND STANDS.



FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 29. BREAKFAST.

LUNCHEON. Cold tongue. Potato salad. Lettuce sandwiches. Brown bread. Fruit. Iced tea.

Barley broth.
Lobster saind. Assorted pickles.
Roast sirioin of beef, pan gravy.
Baked squash. Boiled potatoes.
Pickled artichokes.
Pineapple pudding, hard sauce.
Peach sorbet. Cakes.
Coffee.

DISHPANS AND THEIR FAMOUS INVENTORS.

A metal dishpan to wash glass and china was in-vented by Menteith, Grand Treasurer of Scotland in the reign of Charles I, or by some retainer of his family. The dishpan, especially the pan used for washing glassware, still boars the name of Menteith in parts of Scotland and England. This vessel was at first a huge silver bowl, which was displayed at a side table in the baronial dinfig-rooms of the eighteenth century. In these spa-cious bowls, or "Monteiths," the servants washed the household stoneware, china or glass ware in the presence of guests. The supply of household china at that time was more limited, even in the family of a duke, than it is to-day in the family of a well-to-do peasant.

attention to such a silver dishpan, which is dis-played in an English palace, and was once the property of John, second Duke of Argyle. The mention recalls those days of the silver dishpan and the verity of the old English rhyme, which declared;

"Mentelth has by one vessel saved his name from death."

which was thus described by a writer on Colonial subjects. A pale liftile wax of outlook green color is obtained from the hayberry bash. Of this they make canalles, which are never greasy to the touch, nor melt with lying in the hottest weather, neither does the shuff of these ever offend the smell like that of a tallow canalle, but instead of heing disagreeable, if an accident puts out the canalle. It yields a pleasant fragrance, insomuch pleasure of her family by her runaway marriage ast year with Warren W. Beckwith. Her father has never forgiven her.

Mrs. Platt, of Denver, vice-president of the National Federation, on being asked what the Denver biernial did for the Federation of Woman's Clubs, said. First and last, it was an eye-opener on suf-frace, it gave suffrage the greatest impetus in a quiet way that this generation has yet seen, and the next two or three years will prove that state-

Mrs. Anna Kavanagh, the wife of a prominent business man of San Francisco, when she returned

from Europe, brought with her three rare and pure-blooded greyhounds. Being unable to secure-alth passage for the dogs, she occupied a reserved room in the steerage, so as not to be separated

The first great-grandchild of Abraham Lincoln

The subscription of \$50,000 lately received by the

National Academy of Design will, it is hoped, enable it to have its schools housed in the new quar-ters on Cathedral Heights by next spring, if not before

was born August 22 at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The mother, Jessie Lincoln Beckwith, incurred the dis-

Mrs. A. Osborn, of Columbus, Ohio, an aunt of President McKinley, is spending the summer at Chautauqua. She has recently celebrated teightieth birthday, but is as active and looks young as a woman twenty years her junior.

Queen Victoria has always been averse to having her royal residences lighted by electricity, but an experiment is about to be made in her eastle in the Highlands. When the Court assembles at Balmoral a few weeks hence the electric lights will all be in position to illuminate the palace.

Adelaide Ristori, notwithstanding her advanced age, recently made a trip to Turin, where she re-cited the fifth canto of Dante's "Inferno," at the Carginano Theatre. Although her voice was weak, the dramatic genius which made her world-famed animated her delivery, and she was greatly ap-nianded.

Mrs. Margaret Fallon, one of the oldest residents of the United States, died August 6, at the home of her son, which is about one mile north of King's Ferry, Cavuga County, N Y. She had reached the age of 117 years.

Miss Helen Gould has recently added still another to her long list of charities, by a gift of \$5,000 to endow a free bed in perpetuity in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, at Park-ave, and Forty-dirst-at. This makes the tenth free bed at the disposal of this hospital.

ON WAR DEPARTMENT DUTY. Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, of Washington, who is

staying at Hotel Netherland, expects to go to Montauk to-day, returning to-morrow, Mrs. Hogan comes with authority and indorsement from every department of the Government, enabling her to visit the camp and hospitals with a view to instituting relief work. One of the official letters holds reads that "Mrs. Hogan will proceed she holds reads that "Mrs. Hogan will proceed from Washington to Camp Wikoff and return, or duty under the War Department." The object of this visit is similar to that which actuated Mrs. Hogan in her examinations at Camp Alger, where she studied the regulation of rations and the causes of existing conditions. Finding out where the chief trouble lay there, much was done to remedy the evil, and it is hoped that the experience gained in the South may be of use at Montauk, where the necessary Governmental regulations have also to be followed. she studied the regulation of rations and the

The members of the Woman's Relief Corps of the 71st Regiment have prepared to give the men of the regiment a cordial welcome when they arrive from Camp Wikoff. The geterans of the 71st will meet the soldiers at the ferry, where they will be given sandwiches and coffee to prepare them for the trip through the city to the armory. Those of the men who are equal to the exertion will walk from the landing, which it is now expected will from the landing, which it is now expected will be at the Battery, to the armory. The sick will be conveyed in carriages and ambulances. On their arrival at the armory the men will be given bouilion, milk, coffee, sandwiches, crackers and other foods suitable for invalids. The caterer has arranged to have a large number of waiters in attendance, and the women of the relief corps will assist in serving the soldiers.

A check for \$15 was received yesterday from Miss E. Marguerite Lindley, chairman of the Executive Committee, who had collected that sum from friends and guests at the Hotel Champian.



THE TRIBUNE MENU.

Peaches and cream. Shredded wheat and cream, Balved eggs on toast. Sliced tomatoes. Graham gems. Orange jam. Coffee.

DINNER.

The first English plates were huge crackers or trenchers of baked dough, on which were placed before individuals services of the roast, of game, or whatever grand dish occupied the centre of the table and was carved by the host. These plates were broken after they had been used and given to the broken after they had been used and given to the beggars, who were always waiting for food at the doors in those "good old times." Soaked with the gravy of the meats which were served upon them, these trenchars were substantial food. It was by such a primitive method as this that the English host of the days of Chaucer and later gained the reputation of being bountiful, and avoided all necessity of washing dishes. Dishes of silver seem to have been used since unknown times, and plates of wood were common, as were dishes of primitive clay, but glass, stoneware and china dishes are of comparatively recent date. The era of the dish-pan begins with the introduction of this tableware, which was easily broken and needed special protection when it was washed.

A recent paragraph in an English paper calls

"Menteith has by one vessel saved his name from death."

It is not so strange that the pompous lord treasurer of Scotland should be forgetten by encycleosedias and history, and his name only recalled by a domestic utensil, for he is one of many men of inferior note whose fame has not survived them. Even the name of this John, Duke of Argyle, the man of whom Pope wrote:
"Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield, and shake allke the Senate and the field," is more often recalled to-day by the household gravy kettle that bears his name than by all his achievements in diplomacy or war.

Let us all be thenkful that china and glass ware have survived and become so cheap that none are now so poor that they may not possess comfortable dishes. Silver dishpans have disappeared with the necessity for displaying them. A dishpan of aluminum is to-day the highest evolution of this utensil. It is light and can always be easily kept bright and clean. Wooden tubs, except for the fact that they are cumbersome, possess some adventages as dishpans, Glaseware, it is said, is not as easily broken in such a tub as in a heavy pan of metal. The advantages of the tub in this respect, however, are more than overbalanced by its bulk and its tendency to dry and fall apart.

Washing dishes calls for two pans. One should hold abundance of hot, soapy water. If a little washing powder or sold is dissolved in this water so much the better. Wash the dishes rapidly, and convey them ouickly to the second pan, which should hold clear, boiling-hot water. Do not be afraid of cracking china, or even glassware. If there is a silver spoon in the dish when it is plunged in the hot water it will not crack. It saves time and injury to the gliding of fine china to wash it rapidly, and dry it thoroughly and quickly.

GAME OF SLICED ANIMALS.

IT IS MOST AMUSING, AND CAUSES A GREAT DEAL OF SPORT. The sliced animal game is a unique device for

drawing-room amusement. From four to ten can play at this game, and if many take part a large table is necessary. The box of sliced animals is turned upside down on the table, and each player take four slices, the faces being turned down. The one who plays first lays out one of the sections face up. The clever player will make a blind lead—that is, not giving away the animal by the head. The next player looks to see if he has any part that will add to what the other has played. If not, he draws from what remained in the centre of the table, and, failing to get a satisfactory slice, he does not play, and the next in turn tries. Counters must be provided for each person, color for each. These will need to be punched so as to be placed on a file when the player has succeeded in fitting a part to the animal. These counters can be easily cut cut of thin eardboard. When the animal is completed the player who has con-tributed the most parts wins one point.

One animal being completed, another is started.

This game sometimes becomes rather upcarious,
as the most grotesque errors are often made in
trying to fit the pleces.

The proper prize for such a game as this would
be some child's book on animals or a Noah's ark.

FRENCHWOMEN AS WIVES. Max O'Rell considers that Frenchwomen make

etter wives for poor or struggling men than do the women of other nationalities. Their ambition and keen sense, he says, are great helps to a man's efforts, and they never allow themselves to weary in their endeavors to be cheery and charming. Mr. O'Rell says that the women are naturally exceed-ingly energetic, and endowed with that vivacity which is so great a support to their own spirits, and that this enables them to impart animation and that this enables them to impart animation and courage to others. Other writers have noticed this peculiarity of temperament in Frenchwomen. It has been said that Americans have it to a cer-

SUMMER "PICK-UP" WORK.

These flower designs for a set of three doilles may e transferred easily on fine linen, by placing the cloth over the sketch and tracing with a pencil the outline of the wreath as well as the border. The nasturtiums etched in wash silk of the shades

of burnt orange and vermilion pink, with stems of shaded green on the white, make a dainty combination. The extreme edge may be buttonhole-stitched in ordinary manner; if the scroll finish of the bor

is embroidered in a pale olive, the effect of the nasturtium color is distinctly heightened. Pansies are only pretty when embroidered in their

Pansies are only pretty when embroidered in the natural colors of purple and yellow. The heavy border may be solidly embroidered with golden yellow wash silk.

As a rule, the embroidered wild rose is tame and fact; however, the design illustrated is so arranged as to allow shaded green leaves and deep red buds to enliven the whole. A heavy border of white silk embroidery adds a substantial and telling finish to this dolly.

to this dolly.

The whole set, finished as described, makes a day dainty decoration for an old-fashioned managany clover-leaved table, if one is so fortunate as to have clover-leaved to her tea table had a sweet grandmother devoted to her tea table and embroidery to bequeath such a one to granddaughters.

One of these candles serves the purpose of three tallow candles, and upon the whole are much pleasanter and cheaper.

"These candles were placed in candle-beams," writes Alice Morse Earle on the subject, "the first rude chandeliers of our ancestors. They were crossed sticks of wood, with strips of metal in sockets on sliding stands, each holding a candle at each end. They had a hook for the snuffer. They were semetimes made entirely of iron, holding a score

tain degree, that degree which compels a constant activity; but that lack of true balance makes womanly energy in the Western continent fitful and uncertain, while the Gallic women will be found of more equable natures.